

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 27, 1915

NUMBER 13

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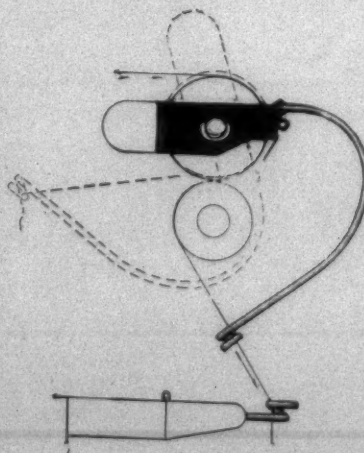
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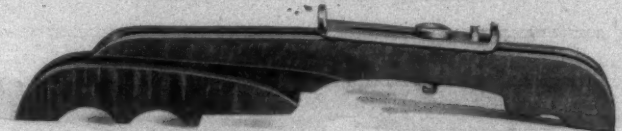
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 27, 1915

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Co-Operation in American Business

Elbert H. Gary in Market World and Chronicle.

We are living in a vital period. Never before within our memory has there been a time when so many problems fundamental to true progress presented to thinking men. These problems call for expert examination, clear thought and sober judgement. They are not merely the problems directly arising from the disturbance and distress occasioned all over the world by the great struggle now going on in Europe, though these alone are perhaps the greatest problems with which mankind has ever had to deal. These problems I have specifically in mind however, are larger even than these; they reach into the future. They have to do with the whole scheme of the organization of society and its interests, especially as regards those things that must always primarily concern the great majority of men and women, namely, the industry, commerce and other activities which form the basis of their individual and social welfare and which enable them to be efficient, both individually and also socially and politically. Here in the United States, particularly, we are in more than one sense at a parting of the ways. We are all naturally preoccupied at the moment with the restoration of the national prosperity which has been interrupted by the operation of the new tariff, by the great war and by other causes. The war itself is making it clear that the real question is larger than this. We want prosperity; but we want it solid and enduring. We want to make sure that, while our free institutions are maintained in a more vigorous condition than ever, we do not get out of step with the onward progress of the world and thus fail to hold our own with nations that may be learning the secrets of progress faster and better than we are.

Correct decisions leading to just action during the next few critical years will mean much more to the solidity and permanence of this Republic. The continuance of misunderstandings, of mutual criticism, and of working at cross purposes among the men and groups of men who are shaping our destinies, may serve to carry us into errors from which a full recovery may not be possible. I may quote here what I said recently in another connection.

"The tendency of the times during the last few years seems to have been opposed to business progress. This has been shown in publications, utterances of public speak-

ers, introduction of many vicious bills into the legislative branches of Government, the passage of some unfavorable laws, and in some instances, a disposition to go beyond reason and justice in the effort to administer the laws.

"The reason for these adverse conditions has been partly the fault of the business men. We had become more or less careless in management, indifferent to the rights and interests of others, regardless of our responsibilities toward those for whom we had become trustees, as directors, officials or otherwise, and unmindful of the general public welfare. I make no personal reference and have no individual or corporation in mind. All of us failed to measure fully up to our obligations.

"Many who criticised were actuated by the best of motives, others by the desire for notoriety or individual advancement. The effect was bad and in many instances not justified."

The great war which is now shaking Europe and the world has served to arouse many dormant intellectual and moral forces, not the least among which are forces of economic and political analysis. Behind the clash of armies, trained economists and students of the welfare of nations perceive world problems, whose working out, successfully or unsuccessfully, will determine the future of all peoples whether now included among the belligerents or not. The issues are not merely the victory or defeat of the one or the other group of these belligerents, but great fundamental principles of human progress. The financial commercial convulsion of the whole world at the outbreak of the war; the sudden and painful discovery that no country nowadays can live for itself alone; the sharp realization that even nations at peace and remote from the conflict must, by a strong and dependable co-ordination of their own affairs, be prepared for the difficulties arising from such conflict,—these and other impressive lessons of the war in Europe have stirred the minds of thinking men everywhere to reconsider their vague and often merely traditional ideas of what is good for people, taken either collectively or individually. Probably there is now a consensus of opinion, among those whose judgement is worth having, that after the war is concluded it will no longer be pos-

sible for a great nation to go on in a happy-go-lucky way, with no common purposes or aims, if it desires to remain a permanent force in the world, holding its place in the vanguard of progress.

It may be safely said that history has not recorded a great human catastrophe which carried for the world so vivid and unmistakable a demonstration of fundamental truths. Many great events are capable of misinterpretation; but, it seems to me, the present war, whatever may be the differences of opinion as to its diplomatic preliminaries, stands forth, in the eyes of the far-seeing statesman and of the wise economist, clear and clean-cut as regards the great ultimate conclusions to be drawn from it. Fundamentally, I believe this war was made possible by the failure of men and women constituting great populations to insist upon the application, in respect to their economic activities and interests, of the simple Christian principles of mutual forbearance and co-operation which they avowed as a religious or social creed. As I said in an address delivered during October last:

"Without giving reasons in detail at the present time, I venture the opinion that the struggle for commercial supremacy was the underlying cause of the war, or at least had a decided influence upon its precipitation; that the questions at issue largely relate to dollars and cents. And many believe that if representatives of the different nations had previously met in a spirit of friendly and considerate inquiry for the purpose of definitely and finally settling the financial interests of each, all trouble could have been averted."

It is believed that the idea here suggested,—namely, that deliberately chosen representatives of the nations now at war could have averted hostilities and saved the world all the unspeakable suffering and waste of the titanic struggle, if only this course had been pursued,—is one that must commend itself to every thinking person who has had an opportunity to observe how much can be accomplished in the way of reconciling even inveterate and passionate differences between men through the use of frankness, fairness and reasonableness in the discussion and determination of their respective rights. But whether this be carrying reliance upon right reason too far or not, the prin-

ciple involved is sound. A notion is an aggregation of individuals. Its standards reflect the ideals of the active majority of its people. If this active majority is not co-ordinated and united in spirit, if it knows nothing of the co-operation of citizen with citizen, class with class,—if, in short, it is simply a great undisciplined, unruly, envious and bickering family,—then the nation can hardly be depended upon to act with singleness or liftiness of purpose, whether in a great emergency, or in the continuous daily development of its prosperity and national welfare in general. In the address from which I have just quoted, I made use in another passage of a personal experience which brings out, in a field where it has actually been tried, the scope of the idea in mind. With some omissions, the passage is as follows:

"About three years since, a few representatives of the iron and steel industry of this country had the privilege of meeting in Great Britain and Continental Europe the leading representatives of the iron and steel manufacturing interests of the world. For several days we were in close association with those men and became well acquainted with them and the spirit and motives which dominated their attitude and treatment of one another. The countries represented included England, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Spain, Hungary, Canada and the United States.

"All were active competitors, individual concerns of a single country with each other and each country with all other countries. Nevertheless, it was evident that a feeling of business friendship permeated the minds and influenced the conduct of these men, and this in the main tended to establish and uphold an orderly and profitable management of the affairs entrusted to them.

"If the large numbers of business men who represented on this memorable occasion all of the countries engaged in the iron and steel industry could have had opportunity to consider and determine the questions leading up to the war which is raging in Europe there would have been no war. These intelligent, experienced, practical, sensible and Christian men, being from time to time in close contact, and therefore well acquainted with each

(Continued on Page 6.)

Safeguarding Ladders, Stairs and Platforms

Courtesy of Accident Prevention Department of National Association of Manufacturers.

Many people fail to realize the danger connected with the use of ladders. They cause even more accidents than steam boilers, yet the latter are considered so dangerous as to require regular inspection by experts, while the safety requirements of ladders are given but scant attention. The chief accident-causing faults of ladders or the improper use of them can, however, be easily and economically remedied.

There are some conditions under which portable ladders must be used, yet, wherever practicable, stationary ladders are preferably stairs should be provided, especially in places where frequently and ready access must be had.

Many accidents are caused by the use of poorly constructed ladders,

ately heavier. The practice of fastening flat rungs on the front sides of the rails by means of nails, screws, bolts and clamps is condemned, as the fastenings will rust or work loose or the rungs will split or break and may cause a fall.

All portable ladders should be equipped with devices to prevent slipping. On soft floors, the ladders should be fitted with spiked feet (rubber ends not good for oily or hot floors), or other non-slipping shoes. On metal or concrete floor, a shoe faced with carborundum or other form of abrasive should be attached; there are a number of such shoes now manufactured which can easily be fastened to the ordinary ladder. For ladders used in connection with shafting, as for oiling, repair work, etc., hooks should be se-

curled to the ladder rails at the top as a further safeguard against slipping. The ordinary stepladder which can be purchased in most hardware stores, should be well inspected before placed in service. They are often of flimsy construction, and of insufficient strength. All stepladders should have a substantial self-locking brace to prevent the back legs from spreading and causing a serious fall.

Stationary ladders should be made of steel and set out at least eight inches from the wall, column, or other object, so as to give proper foothold at all the rungs. If practical, the ladder should not be over 20 feet in length without a break or

landing platform. For ladders greater than 20 feet in length, a safety cage should be provided. The uprights should be made of 2 1/2 by 3-8 inch flat and extend at least 3 1/2 feet above the landing. The rungs should be made of 3-4 inch round with the ends turned down to 5-8 inch and then riveted over or else the ends threaded and a nut placed on both sides of the uprights. Ladders of this type should be well made and firmly supported in order to withstand the abuse of trucking and moving of material.

Wherever possible, stairs should be used instead of ladders; care should be taken to make them as safe as possible. They should not be set at an angle greater than 50 degrees but if this is impractical, a ladder should be used instead.

Platforms six feet or more above the floor should have a standard railing and be equipped with a stairway or stationary steel ladder.



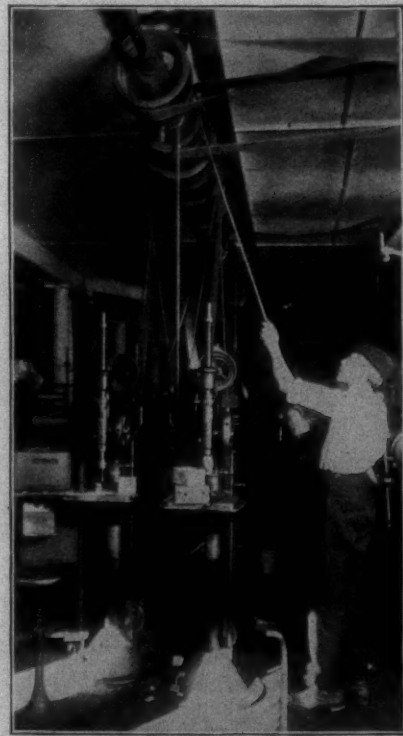
334
CAUSE

Figure 334 (courtesy of Wm. N. Nugent & Company). Oiler using a ladder not equipped with any device to prevent it from slipping.



335
RESULT

Figure 335 (courtesy of Wm. N. Nugent & Company). A bad fall resulting from the use of an unsafe ladder on an oily wood floor. For oiler's use the ladder should be fitted with spiked feet and with hooks at top. Note should be taken of the cracked and broken rungs; also method of fastening rungs to the rails.



336
PREVENTION

Figure 336 (courtesy of Wm. N. Nugent & Company). A safe method of oiling overhead shafting by means of a pump oil can. This does away with the use of portable ladders for this purpose.

the work of making them being entrusted to men who are unskilled in making ladders. Ladders should be well constructed and kept in perfect repair. The size of the rails should be in proportion to the length; they should be made of straight-grained Norway pine, Oregon pine, spruce or yellow pine, and kept free from splinters. The rungs should be made of white ash, oak or hickory, using pieces of straight-grained stock, split to size (not sawed pieces) before finishing; for ladders of ordinary width the rungs should be not less than 1 1/8 inches in diameter, tenoned at ends to fit 7-8 inch holes in the rails, and the rails tied together every six feet with the rods as shown in Fig. 337; for wide ladders the rungs must be proportion-

cured to the ladder rails at the top as a further safeguard against slipping. The ordinary stepladder which can be purchased in most hardware stores, should be well inspected before placed in service. They are often of flimsy construction, and of insufficient strength. All stepladders should have a substantial self-locking brace to prevent the back legs from spreading and causing a serious fall.

Stationary ladders should be made of steel and set out at least eight inches from the wall, column, or other object, so as to give proper foothold at all the rungs. If practical, the ladder should not be over 20 feet in length without a break or

All stairs should be equipped with substantial hand rails placed 36 inches in height, measured from the center of the tread. The hand rails may be pipe, angle iron or wood, but if made of the latter, they should be straight grained, smooth and free from splinters. Rails should be provided as follows:

- (1) On all open sides.
- (2) On side of an enclosed stairway, 4 feet or less in width.
- (3) On both sides of an enclosed stairway over 4 feet in width and less than 8 feet.
- (4) On both sides and in the center of a stairway over 8 feet in width.

The stair treads should not be al-

Those over 10 feet above the floor should have, in addition to the railing, a toe board, at least 6 inches high placed at the base of the railing.

Standard railings should not be less than 3 1/2 feet high, with an intermediate rail midway between the platform and upper rail. Railings should be constructed as follows:

- (1) Angle iron not less than 2 inches by 1-4 inch, with posts chamfered and rails inside of posts.
- (2) 1 1/2 in. pipe.
- (3) Wood with corner posts not less than 3 inches by 4 inches or its equal and rails not less than 4 inches nailed on inside of posts.

The supports for hand rails should not be placed farther than eight feet apart.

Many of the hazards connected

with the use of ladders, stairways follow the rules of Safety First and and platforms may be eliminated by thus prevent accidents which may following the suggestions mentioned result through thoughtlessness and but it remains for the employe to chance taking.

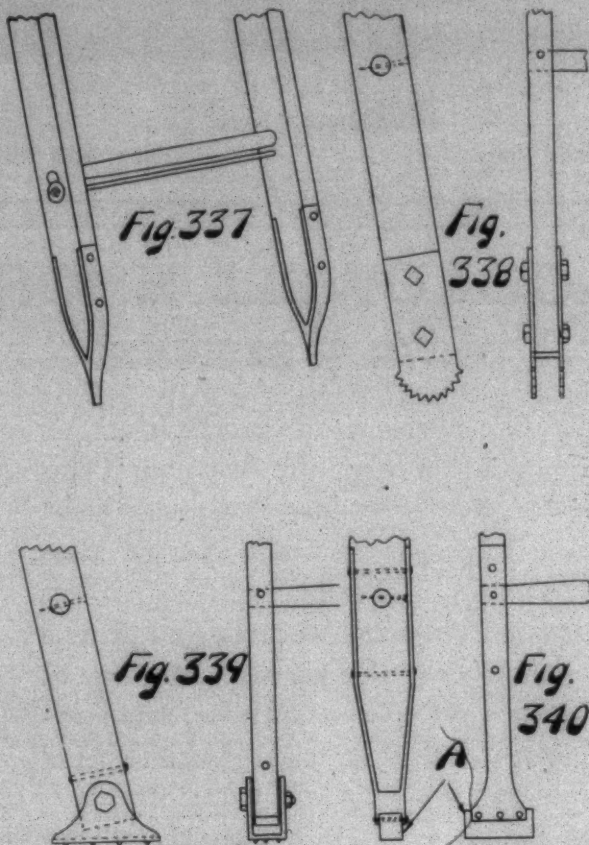


Figure 337. A type of ladder foot which is most commonly found and is especially adapted for use on earthen or wooden floors. Note should be taken of the method of fastening the rung to the rail by use of a finishing nail driven into the rung.

Figure 338 shows another type of spiked foot but made of flat steel. Note should be taken of the method of fastening the rung to the rail by use of a finishing nail driven into the rung.

Figure 339. A pivoted shoe with spikes on the under side. This type of shoe can only be used with safety on wood or rough floors, while on metal floors, the under side should be fitted with rubber pads, or a surface of carborundum or other form of abrasive.

Figure 340. A type of ladder foot composed of a block of rubber A held in between the metal ends attached to the bottom of the rails. This foot is particularly adapted to hard wood floors which would be marred by spiked feet.

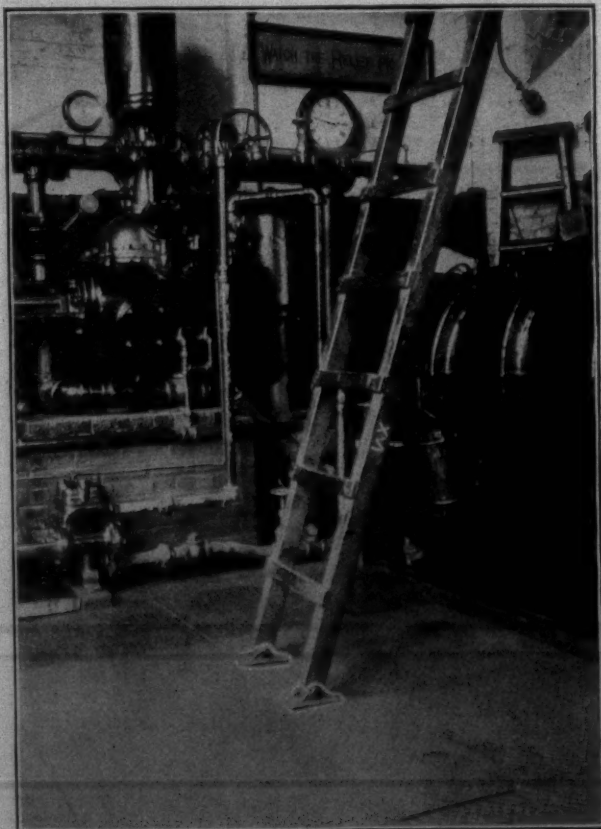


Figure 341 (courtesy of American Abrasive Metals Company). A pivoted ladder shoe for use on concrete and metal floors. This shoe is made with an abrasive material on the under side which grips the floor and prevents the ladder slipping.

Makeshift in Dyeing Processes.

The European war and its attendant scarcities and embargoes have resulted in a perplexing state of affairs for many dyers who refused to listen in good times, and who allowed their stocks to run out, trusting to be taken care of by some dealer or other. Many dyers now find their drug rooms bearing no resemblance to normal times; colors they never considered before are now doing the bulk of their work. In many cases the innovations have been so successful that it is quite certain that many of the old staples will have to yield their places to some of the new ones. "New ones" is not the correct designation, most of the dyes which have been made to bear the burden of the shortages are fine respectable colors, in good standing in Schultz & Julius, but which not account of the tendency to follow after new things have been overlooked; some have been sold in quantities to paper mills, but considered beneath the notice of textile dyers. The last few months have shown the textile dyers the true value of some of their old friends, and at the present time there is hardly a dyeing process that has not been tried out anew with a hope of using it in emergency, and there is hardly a dyestuff remaining in stock that has not been adapted to some foreign use. These makeshifts are worthy of our notice.

It is hardly necessary to remark on the use of acid dyes as cotton colors, because the results are not fast enough for any class of goods now manufactured, and the acid dyes which may be dyed cool from an alum bath containing Gluber slat are more in demand for wool.

The use of vegetable coloring matters is under discussion in a separate article and so will not be repeated here.

A considerable saving may be effected in dyes if designers and manufacturers make the necessary changes in their colorings. If they adopt a more subdued tone throughout it will often be possible to bottom with a wood color and then top with a small amount of aniline dye, a process which in the hands of a skillful dyer yields results that will pass examination of the most critical. The basic dyestuffs are in disfavor mainly because they crock, but in light tints this objection disappears. It is almost unbelievable how far a small lot of basic colors can be made to serve if used only to top the various shades of grey that can be made on cotton with sumac and Iron or to shade slightly the other delicate or heavier tints the various tannin materials are capable of yielding. The old time dyers practiced all these methods when anilines were still novelties. Nor did the thing stop there, they also dyed with chemicals such durable colors as Iron buff, Prussian blue, Chrome yellow, Manganese bronze and combinations of them. The processes are still given in all text books on dyeing, so there is no need of repeating them here, but we now have dyes that will utilize these chemical colors as a mordant and yield us a large range of really fast colors. In making Prussian

blue do not be dismayed if the formula calls for Yellow Prussiate of Potash or in Chrome yellow for Bichromate of Potash. The active ingredient is not the potash, but the acid portion, and you can use the Soda salt just as well. If, after the war is over, you will always use Soda salts whenever you can, and leave Potash only for such cases as where there is no substitute, soaps for instance, you will be helping to make America independent of Germany.

In union dyeing there may be some direct cotton dyes that do not give a satisfactory fullness on the wool or vice versa. Colors which do not dye unions satisfactorily may be improved often by the addition of a little alum. Others which need shading on the wool may have a little acetic acid added, then the wool shaded with any acid dye which may be available instead of being restricted to those which dye wool only in a neutral bath.

In wool dyeing particularly, many radical changes have been found necessary, and when the true Alizarines could not be obtained it was surprising how many ordinary acid dyes could be used on a chrome mordant and how many direct cotton dyes also. Many of the colors used for wool were complained of because of uneven dyeing, but it should always be remembered that uneven dyeing is only a relative matter, and if enough Glauber Salt, weak acid and low temperature is used particularly, any wool dye can be dyed evenly. The trouble is that the dyers have been spoiled by getting colors that are so nearly "fool-proof" that they are losing that resourcefulness that once was so characteristic, or else it is that the easy methods of dyeing have attracted into the trade numbers of dyers who have not gone through the hard school of experience where things were not always so easy. Which ever way it is, there is now a fine chance for everyone to use his wits and keep his dyehouse running on what he is able to obtain.—Textile Colorist.

Textile Students Work in Mills.

During the summer a large number of the students who are taking the textile course at the A. & M. College will be working in different mills throughout the State. This will give these young men experience which will be very beneficial to them in their studies in school.

Special work will be given during the coming year in cotton grading, and the United Government samples will be used. A full set of these samples have been received by the Textile Department for this work.

Growing Superstitious.

A Kansas paper reports that a German merchant was asked by a clergyman friend:

"Do you believe in heaven?"

"No," replied the merchant in a decisive manner.

"Do you believe in hell," asked the preacher.

"Vell," he replied, "I used to didn't, but I do now, for business has gone somewhere, ain't it?"

Co-operation in American Business

(Continued from Page 3.)

other, would have been patient, considerate and fair-minded and would have made adjustments and reached conclusions calculated to protect the interests of all and to prevent the possibility of the present deplorable hostility."

I do not desire in this article to analyze the merits of the cause of one or the other side in the European War, nor to compare the national efficiency of the several belligerent nations. But whatever may be our personal sympathies or opinions in connection with this subject, there appears to be a general agreement that the chief reason for Germany's recently acquired national, industrial and commercial prominence is the spirit of co-operation running through the entire economic and social life of the country. The conscious aim of the Government of Germany and of the leaders of German thought and of German business, ever since the Franco-Prussian War, has been to bring into harmonious co-ordination, without the waste of the blind antagonisms and competitions of the various classes of the productive population, all the constructive and progressive efforts of the German people. From the standpoint of a neutral nation, it can hardly be denied that there is food for thought in the following account of their application of the principle just mentioned to the needs of the great national crisis that had arisen. The Imperial Vice-Chancellor, Herr von Delbruck, is reported to have commented upon the effectiveness of the German industrial and commercial organization and its ability to withstand the shock of war and the extraordinary demands made upon it by the necessities of war, in the following language:

"I had a talk with the gentlemen representing the control of the sugar industry, and in fifteen minutes we had settled all the questions affecting it. I met other men and we quickly settled the textile and chemical industries. I met representatives of all the agricultural organizations, and in an hour we had settled all questions pertaining to the food supply. Germany, as no other country, is centralized industrially as well as economically, giving us an organization which makes us unconquerable, economically and industrially."

Comparisons are not necessary in this article. The object of this quotation is to set forth a practical application of the economic principle of co-operation on a large scale. The deduction proper to draw is that a great nation like the United States, with its immense problems, no longer local but inevitably and increasingly international as they must become, should give deep thought to the example which has thus been afforded to the world of what may be done along certain very definite lines of co-operative organization, not for the benefit of the few but for that of the many; not for the benefit of a particular class but for that of the entire nation.

It is worth remarking at this point that almost unconsciously we have

ourselves had the benefits of co-operation brought home to us by the necessities we have had to meet in the month since the European War broke out. As all remember, our financial and economic situation in the earlier part of 1914 was not all that could be desired. In fact, many of our great industries were in a depressed and even embarrassed condition. The gradual recovery from the strain of 1907 had been in a measure checked by a variety of forces. There were reasons, however, for expecting an improvement in the near future. Then, all at once the whole industrial fabric was temporarily paralyzed by the sudden diversion of the great forces of trade and industry from their proper object to the vast destruction of human life and of accumulated capital. And the consequences were so tremendous, even for us, that there had to be co-operation lest all should be destroyed. Finance, industry, commerce, both domestic and international, were compelled to work together, or go down in general ruin. The story can never be completely told of the extent of the mutual assistance given, of the courageous and unselfish standing by those caught in the maelstrom, of the disinterested co-operation of the most diverse interests, in order that the wheels of industry might continue to turn and the ways of commerce continue to be open. At length it can be said without undue optimism that the skill and courage of our citizens working together has brought this country into a position of substantial adjustment to the changed conditions. It seems probable, moreover, that the impulse which has been given to men's minds by the crisis through which we have passed will make final adjustment of all the consequences of war, when it comes, more fundamental and more lasting than it otherwise could have been. It is certain that the attitude of awakened attention and of creative interest in economic problems which this world catastrophe has produced in the United States will tremendously hasten the time when public opinion here will undertake a permanent solution of questions profoundly affecting our welfare as a people, of which we had begun to catch glimpses some time before the effects of the war suddenly and violently brought them home to our minds, but which we were not yet ready to act upon.

As long ago as the panic of 1907 and its aftermath of trouble in this country, it had begun to be clear to some of us that the industrial and commercial interests of the United States had become too vast and too complex to be left in their old-time haphazard and disorganized condition without grave danger of recurrent crises and panics, probably each more severe than the last with the passage of the years. Some method of integration and co-ordination had become a necessity from the point of view of the public good. I believed then that I could see signs that this lesson of 1907 was being appreciated among business men; and on January 2, 1908, as light was beginning to break after the darkness of the panic year

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ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

proper, I made the following comments upon the situation, which were published in the "New York Herald."

"The experiences of the last year have been of great value. We have been extravagant in every direction, and have been compelled to realize it. We understand better than ever before that our financial system is not perfect, and that there is need of some changes in basis and in methods. Better supervision and improved management have been shown to be necessary. We appreciate more fully that a good banker may not be fit to operate a blacksmith's shop, nor a blacksmith fit to manage a bank. Moreover, it may be safe to assert that most, if not all, of the people now believe that publicity in regard to, and regulation of, large enterprises are more important to be considered than the mere question of the right of such enterprises to exist.

"One of the factors to be borne in mind is the disposition which now exists in the minds of managers of some lines of industry to co-operate. Never before has this subject

been given so much thought and attention. It may prove important. The effort is to base action on fair and open dealing. Competition is not to be stifled, but rather to be encouraged by the competitors themselves. This may be a departure from old methods; still it should be beneficial to all concerned."

Since these words were spoken, much has been done in the direction of industrial co-operation in this country. As I thought then, I think now; that the most terrible waste possible is human waste. If industrial development has a place in the progress of civilization it should be organized upon a basis of elimination of preventable human waste. It should not be carried out along the very principle, or lack of principle, which, as between the nations of Europe, has been so powerful a contributing cause to the present war. It should not be carried out along lines of unrestrained and cut-throat competition, which is itself hardly different, in many of its cardinal phases, from actual war.

More than this, as we look over

what has been happening in the business world in this country since 1907, and particularly as we reflect upon the co-operative spirit displayed during the past seven or eight months of strain and anxiety, we become more convinced that very great progress has been made among our business men towards the comprehension and in some degree the realization of the idea of co-operation which was pointed to in 1908 as one of the most hopeful signs of recovery from the depression of the panic of 1907. While it is true that this has been very little perceived or appreciated in political circles and that the tone and temper of legislation have shown almost accentuated acrimony in respect of tendencies whose necessity has been becoming apparent to far-sighted business men, there is abundant evidence among the latter class that their minds are turning more and more to the ideal of industry and commerce conducted along co-operative rather than wastefully competitive lines. The desire for organized efficiency has always been particularly strong in Americans, and possibly no other people has ever carried organization and efficiency in an individualistic sense farther than have we. Now it is rapidly dawning upon the clearest thinking of our citizens that there is still a higher kind of efficiency than that of competitive individualism, namely, the efficiency of properly devised and safe-guarded co-operation.

This raises the question why there has not been a more rapid acceptance by the American public generally of the principle of the higher efficiency made possible by such co-operation and co-ordination in industry and commerce as have been producing the remarkable results referred to in Germany. Why is it that in a people like ours, in which efficiency has always been a passion and organization has achieved some of its greatest triumphs in certain limited fields, there has not been a fuller application of the principle that general organization on co-operative, instead of brutally competitive, lines, yields the highest results in efficiency, both for the several branches of industry and commerce and for the people as a nation?

I think there are two reasons which may be given. One has to do with the difference in the conditions which have characterized the economic growth of the United States and of Germany. In the latter country the natural resources at hand have been strictly limited. The population of nearly 70,000,000 souls is crowded into an area of 208,794 square miles, on a basis of nearly 317 persons to the square mile. In the United States, the wealth of national resources has been as proverbial as has been the lavish extravagance with which we have consumed them. Our vast area of over 3,000,000 square miles liberally supports our population, on a basis of less than twenty-eight persons to the square mile. Organization and co-operation in the German sense have not been forced upon us by our environment; and we are only gradually awakening to

the fact that our resources are not limitless, and that the waste of natural and human material is radically wrong, no matter how vast our resources.

The other obstacle to the growth of co-operation in the United States has been, perhaps an inherent repugnance on the part of most of us towards any relinquishment of individual liberty. Few Americans would combat this tendency. It is fundamental to the safety of the great experiment in free government which we are trying in this country.

Just here, however, comes in the lack of clear thinking which is the chief obstacle that remains to be overcome before we have the fuller application of the principles of co-operation in the United States. The proper application of those principles does not restrict, but rather increases the liberty of the individual. The security to the industrial worker, through co-operation, in respect to greater safety, shorter hours, hours continuous employment, and a share in the increased profits which these conditions bring about, should certainly not be considered other than an increase of personal liberty. In industry, as with the individual, liberty is not so much a matter of freedom from restraint as it is the acquirement in increasing measure of the rewards of labor, both of the mind and of the hands, through intelligent and mutually helpful meeting and overcoming of the obstacles which must be met each day.

But a sharp distinction must be drawn. The application of efficiency by organized and co-operating units of the people who are doing the work is totally different from the imposition of organization by the government. In this vital matter it seems possible that the temper of the American people differs from the temper of the German people. And it may be proper to ask the question as to whether the proper development of the co-operative principle in the United States has not been hampered by the fear which various experiments in paternalism have instilled into a large body of our citizens, that a National Government by Commission was being unreasonably imposed upon them. We need publicity and we need wise government supervision for the prevention of abuses; but, subject to these checks, the co-operation of individual initiative is alone consistent with the political and social ideas of this country.

In the era of clearer thinking in the United States, into which we are about to pass, and whose coming has been greatly hastened by the war in Europe, it seems probable that a careful analysis of these obstacles will be made, and that, with a full understanding of the facts there will come correct judgments on the part of the public. Then there should follow not only co-operation within the various industries, but among all industries,—in fact, among all the great constructive forces which form our national strength. The object of this paper, however, is not to furnish that analysis, but to state the problem.

The guiding principle of the day

(Continued on Page 15.)

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Revival of Use of Natural Dyestuffs

Ed. P. Chapin before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

(Continued from last week)

Light Shade of Bright Brown.

Prepare gambier, bark, and chrome solutions at 10 degrees Tw. The gambier and the bark are divided between the first two boxes. Use fifteen pails of bark. The third box contains cold water, and the fourth box the chrome. Use eight quarts of chrome liquor. After leaving the chrome bath the goods are well washed in a water mangle. Repeat the process Dry and size.

Dark Brown.

Prepare a solution in the jigger containing a 100 pounds of goods, 10 pounds hypernic crystals, 5 pounds logwood extract 51 degrees Tw., 15 pounds extract of fustic 51 degrees Tw., and 15 pounds extract of bark 51 degrees Tw. Add the color in two ends. Boil one-half hour. Shut off steam. Add one pound of blue-stone. Run fifteen minutes. Add 2 pounds chrome. Run fifteen minutes. Wash.

The use of logwood for dyes has so overshadowed the other natural dyestuffs that the thought of violets, oranges, reds, bright yellows and blues does not come easily to mind when natural dyestuffs are mentioned. For this particular purpose, the new mordant process is especially adapted. On the table in addition to sample dyeings of the other processes described, are a range of bright fashion shades colored by the new mordant process from natural dyestuffs.

In discussing this process earlier in the paper, mention was made only of the ability of the new assistant to exhaust chrome on the fibre. This chemical is also able to fix other mordants,—aluminum sulphate, tin crystals, copperas, and blue vitriol, on cotton, and so firmly that washing will not strip the mordants. These mordants then react with the natural dyestuffs to produce a diversification of shades. Then fustic on a tin or aluminum mordant produces brighter yellows than on a chrome mordant. Logwood on a tin mordant gives violet to bordeaux shades of excellent brightness.

This new process is of so recent origin that there has not been time to secure all the fashion shades possible, nor to test the fastness toward various agencies of the re-

sults. With the exception of the black on roving, which was dyed at Massachusetts Mills, all the dyed samples were colored in the laboratory of the American Dyewood Company.

The various small sized dyeing apparatus of the laboratory, devised by their Mr. Robert E. Fuller, give dyeings and formulas which conform very closely to practical mill results, so that it is reasonable to suggest that these shades can be colored in practice.

The study of natural products is in line with the most recent development and trend of chemical science. This fact was brought out clearly at the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, held in New York, September, 1912; of which Congress accounted the greatest that has been held. Dr. Bernhard Hesse, was secretary. At that notable gathering, wherein chemists of all nationalities mingled freely, there was no hint of the dreadful catalysm which has now befallen.

Discussing the photochemistry of the future Giacomo Ciamician said:

"The plants are unsurpassed masters of—or marvelous workshops for—photochemical synthesis of the fundamental substances, building up from carbon dioxide with the help of solar energy. They also produce the so-called secondary substances with the greatest ease. These latter are usually found in the plants in small quantity and are of value for special reasons. The alkaloids, glucosides, essences, camphor, rubber, coloring substances and others are of even greater interest to the public than the fundamental substances on account of their high commercial value. In this field a battle is raging between chemical industry and nature, a battle which does honor to human genius. Up to now the products prepared from coal tar have almost always been triumphant. I do not need to remind you of the various victories. A great authority on organic industries considered recently what would happen in case, for any reason, there were a rapid increase in the price of coal tar and consequently of the substances contained in it. He pointed out the inevitable effect of this in the coal

tar industries. We all remember with admiration the story of the great difficulties that had to be met in the choice of the raw material for the production of indigo. It was necessary finally to use naphthalene because toluene could not be obtained in sufficient quantity; but it is not merely through a rise in the price of raw materials that an industry may suffer; it may be brought to a standstill by a diminished interest in a certain field of scientific study. It has been thoroughly established that modern industry is affiliated very intimately with pure science; the progress of one determines necessarily that of the other. Now the chemistry of benzene and its derivatives does not constitute the favorite field of research as it did during the second half of the last century. The centre of interest is now to be found in the matter and problems connected with biology. Modern interest is concentrated on the study of the organic chemistry of organisms (i. e., plants or animals). This new direction in the field of pure science is bound to have its effect on the technical world and to mark out new paths for the industries to follow in the future."

How great an effect the European war will have on this new movement in the fields of pure and applied science, the future alone can tell.

Former President Arthur D. Little, of the American Chemical Society in addressing the Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers in Baltimore, December, 1908, expressed most admirably the thought of the "new chemistry":

"And this brings me to the main point of my thesis. A great German chemical company tells us in an attractive book just issued that it employs 218 chemists, 142 civil engineers, 918 officials, and nearly 8,000 workmen. It covers an area of 220 hectares, has 386 steam engines, 472 electric motors, and 411 telephone sub-stations. Its plant represents the highest development which industrial chemistry has reached, but, none the less, it cannot produce an ounce of starch which the potato growing in the ground fabricates from water and

carbonic acid gas under the influence of sunshine.

"True it is that this great aggregation of engines and dynamos, furnaces, retorts and stills, can, under the direction of its highly trained and specialized chemical staff, produce certain natural products in condition so available and pure as to even improve upon nature, but by what monstrous effort is it accomplished? In the spring the tender grass and the delicate unfolding leaves cover the whole earth with green chlorophyll. There is no noise, no smoke, no stench. The grass is cool and grateful to the touch, and clean. In similar manner vegetation everywhere is fabricating cellulose to the extent of several billion tons each year, and not only cellulose, but all the countless other complex products of the vegetable cell. What shall we say of our own chemistry in the face of facts like these, except that we have gone far enough to encourage a faint hope that we may some day be able to approach such methods. Professor Wheeler has defined so clearly a thought which has been in my own mind for years, that I cannot do better than quote his words. He says:

"The vegetable cell is a laboratory which are carried out a most remarkable series of chemical reactions. As we contemplate the immense number of organic compounds of all degrees of complexity which are formed within this wall of the plant cell we are convinced that this is the chemical laboratory par excellence. Two features impress us particularly; first, that silence in which the operations are carried on; second, the narrow range of medium temperatures required. Notwithstanding this apparent simplicity of conditions, the products are of the most various kind. Some of these man is able to synthesize in his own way; others are still the secrets of nature. It is utterly impossible for man to prepare certain naturally occurring compounds except at a temperature which would burn the plant tissue. We are led to wonder whether forces exist with which we are unacquainted or whether we are merely unable to.

(Continued on Page 15.)

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

What Should Production Be.

Editor:

I would like to have the following questions answered on the discussion page.

What would be production on 5824 ring spindles on No. 21s warp, condition of frames not permitting over 100 revolutions of the front roller? I also have 3536 spindles on 26s filling. The revolution of the front roller is 100. What would be fair production, and what should be the labor cost for carding and spinning?

Learner.

Question For Weavers.

Editor:

I have a few questions and figures that I would like to submit to the readers of your paper:

First. What is the average, invisible loss in a mill of 300 automatic looms and 13,400 spindles?

I would like to have a good rule to work it out, and I will give the figures that I have for five weeks run, and would like to see an example worked out by them.

Cotton, 92,544 lbs. used.

Starch, 5,605 lbs. used.

Tallow 195 lbs. used.

Compound, 405 lbs. used.

83,352 lbs. of cloth woven.

12,360 lbs. of waste.

What per cent of invisible loss did I have?

Second. I would like to have a good rule worked out, showing the per cent of loss and gain on my slasher, from the following figures:

3,575 lbs. Wt. of full section beams.

1,133 lbs. Wt. of empty section beams.

4,012 lbs. Wt. of full beams.

1,360 lbs. Wt. of empty beams.

315 lbs. starch.

21 lbs. compound.

11 lbs. tallow.

I will give you an example of the way I saw it worked out, and I would like to know if they are right or not.

$957120 \div 98747 = 9.71$ per cent invisible loss.

Slasher example.

$26520 \div 2789 = 9.5$ per cent gain in weight.

Slashers example No. 2.

2652 net Wt. of slashed yarn.

2442 net Wt. of raw yarn.

210 gain in weight.

$21000 \div 2442 = 8.59$ per cent of increase.

You will notice that I used 347 pounds of material on my yarn, and when it was all weighed up it only showed 210 increase, and I therefore lost 137 pounds invisible loss.

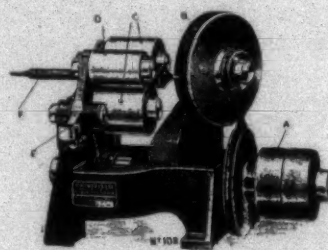
$13700 \div 2442 = .056$ per cent of loss.

If you care to, I would like for you to enter these examples just as they are, as I am wanting to raise a discussion, and to get some information. I am not claiming that these rules and figures are right, but I am wanting to get some idea of how they are worked out in other mills.

Seeker.

Patent Skewer Pointer.

The question of the economical upkeep of multifarious accessories of the mill has been the means of placing upon the market many specially upon the market many specially the past few years. Some of these machines have been very ingenious, others have been very simple but none the less useful, while all of them have been in the form of tools by which manufacturers could economically repair accessories frequently requiring repair. Messrs. Dronsfield Brothers, Limited, of



Oldham, have already introduced numerous appliances of distinct merit, and we feel sure that the new patent skewer-pointer illustrated in Fig. 1 will also obtain the approval of manufacturers. As indicated by the title, this small machine is for the purpose of grinding new points on to worn or broken-tipped bobbin skewers, and it should certainly ap-



Fig. 2.

peal to all manufacturers as a means of economy in respect to the skewers, which are used in great quantities in every spinning mill. It is recognized, of course, that skewers are both simple and cheap, but the tips come in for a considerable amount of wear, and the annual total of the skewer-bill is in itself sufficient evidence that it will pay manufacturers to give attention to this detail.



Fig. 3.

Apart from the pecuniary side of this question, practice demands that the skewers should be well pointed, and not only so, but pointed concentrically with their main body so as to maintain the balance of the bobbin and ensure free and easy running. Owing to the fragile nature and the low tensile strength of the slightly twisted sliver, it is necessary that the slightest drag should be sufficient to cause the skewer to revolve, and this it should do evenly and at the same regular speed. With a badly balanced or

eccentric skewer, or with a broken or too much blunter end, the skewer is liable to stick, thus tending to stretch or distend the sliver in its effort to pull the bobbin round. We need not say more on this point, as its importance is well recognized.

The machine for pointing worn skewers which Messrs. Dronsfield Brothers have now put on the market is very simple in construction and easy to operate. It is illustrated in Fig. 1, while Fig. 2 shows skewers with defective points, and Fig. 3 shows the skewers after re-pointing. The machine simply comprises a grinding wheel or disc, and self-centering friction bowls for revolving and holding the skewer point with the grinding wheel. The friction bowl D is mounted on a small lever pivoted as shown, so that by pressing down at the thumb lever E, the bowl D is lifted away to permit the insertion or removal of the skewer F. The grinding wheel B is covered with a specially prepared glass-coated flleting easily replaced when worn. The whole machine fits on the bench, and is driven by the pulley A revolving about 400 revs. per minute. Particulars of prices and any other information may be obtained from the makers.—Textile Manufacturer of England.

Wood, Jute and Cotton.

In Chicago this week the question of Government seizures of flour that has been stored in damp places or where it will take on odors, was given much consideration. That odors disappear in the baking, of course, is patent, but there is some speculation as to the Government's attitude along these lines. The future will demand sanitary packages, clean cars, storage free from taint.

It is not for us to say that flour has not kept pace with other products in improved methods of reaching the consumer. Consider the oatmeal trade, bread and biscuit and nearly all forms of cereals, and

compare present methods of marketing with those in vogue a decade ago. Meats are kept in cold storage in the corner grocery. Sugar is sold in cubes in cartoons; vegetables are kept under glass, and it is unnecessary to pass them all in review, a little concentrated thought emphasizes the trend.

Sanitary flour packages are inevitable.

We do not take stock in the Eastern agitation that depicts flour, germ ridden. For decades flour has been packed in less sanitary packages than now, and the "horrors" recently discovered are mind made. They are on the wrong track. The trade needs inviting—not terrorizing—to impress improvement.

The change in package has all been an upward trend. Barrels are dying out and should be abandoned. Quotations in wood are obsolete. They will be a relic of the past in a few years.

Jute is not much better. In truth it is not fitted for flour, yet it will survive in export and makers trade, but preference should be given to American cotton.

Heavier cotton sacks are preached by the Federation, and recently there is a step forward in paper and other forms of sanitary sacks, which shows the activity for improvement among bag makers. This is the trend. The sanitary sack will win every time in competition with one less sanitary. If anyone doubts this, pack the same flour in good sacks and poor sacks and offer it for sale at the corner store.

The flour carton is as yet a weak rival for cotton sacks, but rice comes in cartons, cereal foods, buckwheat, rye flour, corn meal, sugar and numerous products that formerly were measured from a sack.

The use of flour in considerable bulk insures its sale in larger packages. The trend is toward improved cotton and paper packages, and away from wood and jute. Events seem to conspire to bring this about.—The Modern Miller.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill

Town

Number of spindles

(Give exact number).

Number of looms

(Give exact number).

..... Superintendent

..... Overseer of Carding

..... Overseer of Spinning

..... Overseer Weaving

..... Overseer of Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915.

Hearing Postponed.

Up to the time of writing this notice David Clark has not had the opportunity of appearing before the Commission on Industrial Relations in answer to the testimony give by A. J. McKelway and there is some doubt of his being heard as the commission desires to complete its work this week.

Mr. Clark was promised a hearing and expected to appear last week, but John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was recalled by the commission to give additional testimony relative to labor troubles in Colorado and was kept upon the stand for a large part of the last three days, thereby making it impossible to hear other witnesses. The promise of Chairman Walsh to give Mr. Clark an opportunity to reply to Dr. McKelway should hold good and we are doing everything possible to assure that the hearing will be held.

If the false testimony of A. J. McKelway goes into the records without any denial of same, it will do great injury to the cotton manufacturing interests of the South and we desire to prevent any such injustice.

Cotton Manufacturing in China.

At the present time there is a large commercial commission from the Republic of China investigating manufacturing and trade conditions in the United States with a view of increasing trade between the two countries.

Two of the commission, Chi-Cheh Nieh, proprietor of the Hong Foong Cotton Manufacturing Co. at Shanghai and Kuan-Lan Sun, manager of the Yie Dah Oil Mill, also of Shanghai, are devoting a considerable portion of their time to the South and we had the pleasure of hearing Chi-Cheh Nieh speak before the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Chi-Cheh Nieh stated that China looked upon the United States as her best friend among all the countries of the world and that the Chinese preferred to buy American goods not only because of the friendly feeling, but also because of the quality of our goods.

He urged the American cotton manufacturers to overcome the obstacles and get their goods to China and to use every effort to increase our trade relations.

With the awakening of China there must come an ever-increasing

demand for cotton goods and we should get a larger portion of the business than we have received in late years.

It has been recently pointed out by U. S. Commercial Agent R. M. Odell that China herself is becoming a considerable factor.

The total annual production of the mills in China is 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 pounds of yarn and 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 yards of cloth; during 1915, if the mills operate on full time, the yarn production will doubtless reach 300,000,000 pounds, owing to the increase in the number of spindles during the past few months. The weaving industry is still in its infancy, but is gradually being developed. The principal kinds of cloth woven are 36-inch, 48-48, 250, 2.85, and 3.00 yard grey sheeting, and 30-inch, 68-44 or 68-48, 2.85 and 3.00 yard drills; one of the mills in Shanghai has recently begun to weave canton flannels and the goods have sold very well in the market.

In spite of the adverse conditions in 1914 the mills had a fairly prosperous year, and those under foreign management, with one exception, declared dividends only slightly less than in 1913. The year 1914 was notable for the degree to which yarn made in Chinese mills displaced Japanese and Indian yarn. For the first time the deliveries of Chinese yarn in Shanghai exceeded those of foreign spinnings. The actual deliveries at Shanghai of Shanghai, Japanese, and Indian yarn were as follows: Shanghai, 56,752,000 pounds in 1913 and 77,850,133 pounds in 1914; Japanese, 59,687,066 pounds in 1913 and 66,727,333 pounds in 1914; Indian, 78,902,666 pounds in 1913 and 68,839,600 pounds in 1914.

In 1913 some of the foreign-managed mills made net profits of 30 and 40 per cent of their capital. In the early part of 1914 the prosperity of the preceding year continued, but the stagnation in general trading circles and the curtailment of the country's exports of native produce, following the outbreak of the European war, seriously affected the local mills. The demand for yarn and cloth fell off considerably, and production was somewhat curtailed. At present, however, nearly all the mills are operating their spindles night and day; those that have weaving departments are running their looms in the daytime only.

Late reports give approximate prices of Chinese, Japanese, and American sheetings and drills in the Shanghai market are as follows:

Grey sheetings:		
Chinese	2.50-36-inch	6.18c
Chinese	2.85-36-inch	5.08c
American	2.85-36-inch	6.94c
Chinese	3.00-36-inch	4.81c
American	3.00-36-inch	6.32c
Japanese	3.00-36-inch	4.67c
Grey drills:		
Chinese	2.85-30-inch	4.88c
American	2.85-30-inch	7.01c
Chinese	3.00-30-inch	4.40c
Japanese	3.00-30-inch	4.95c
American	3.00-30-inch	6.45c

From these figures it will be seen that both American sheetings and drills are considerably higher in price than either the Japanese or Chinese goods and the average

Chinaman can not afford to pay the difference even though they recognize the superior quality of our goods. In spite of this difference in price we have lately received some substantial orders from China.

The Whys of Associations.

Co-operation, not competition, is the life of trade. That is a modern business slogan, with a twentieth century ring to it. And it explains why one of the most significant and wide-spread movements among the business men of America during the past ten years has been that toward organization. Trades which never thought before of getting together have formed national, state and local associations, and the results have been immensely advantageous to everybody.

Not only is it true that when men in the same calling come together to discuss the common good they are bound to take hold of new ideas, and absorb information which they can apply with profit to their own business, but it is also true that the public looks with respect upon the vocation which is important enough to have an organization. Nothing succeeds like success; and a victorious trade organization bespeaks the presence of successful men in the business, for the association is usually the evidence of live wires.

Just as most of the men with ideas read trade papers, so the majority of those who are thinking about something besides the petty details of the daily routine are the leaders in association work. The two seem to go together. It is not necessarily a case of cause and effect, but rather two manifestations of the same proposition—the desire on the part of the man, whether he be miller, retailer or a member of some other line of business, to find out all he can about his business.

He profits most who serves best. That is another modern business slogan, and most people appreciate the truth of it. The man who gives the best service—the miller who makes the best flour—achieves something. Permanent patronage and profits flow regularly in his direction. And one of the best ways to find out how to serve, how to improve the methods of doing the old things, is to go to the association meetings.

Right here is something worth commenting on, and that is that the association, by and of itself, doesn't amount to anything. Its value is not derived from being able to say, "I belong," but from actually taking part in its work, doing something and helping to make it a live factor in the trade.

To get anything out of an association, therefore, you must put something in. Interest, for one thing. If you are interested in a thing, you will give time and thought to it. And when you have made an investment of that kind, you will naturally look for dividends, and it will be a remarkable thing if you don't get them. For interest, like flint on steel, strikes a spark that kindles interest and enthusiasm on the part of others, and when things get started in an association, it's remarkable how much can be accomplished.—The Dixie Miller.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. T. Borter has accepted the position of slasher tender at the Tucapau (S. C.) Mills.

Walter West of Hope Mills, N. C., has been visiting his brother at Concord, N. C.

G. F. Roberts, superintendent of the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., paid us a visit last week.

W. P. Sanders has resigned as overseer of carding at the Bibb Mills No. 1, Macon, Ga.

L. W. Kirkman has resigned as superintendent of the Rhodhiss Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

W. C. Eason has resigned as night carder and spinner at the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

L. M. Murrell has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Indianapolis (Ind.) Bleachery.

H. C. Dunn of the Montala Mills, Montgomery, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

P. D. Owen has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a position at Huntsville, Ala.

J. B. Driver of Hope Mills, N. C., was last week visiting his friend J. F. Broom, overseer of spinning at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

G. Gunby Jordan of Columbus, Ga., is attending the Latin-American Conference at Washington, D. C., this week.

Walter Bailey of Hope Mills, N. C., is now filling the position of section hand in spinning at the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

Charlie Burr has resigned as section hand at the Rosemary (N. C.) Mfg. Co., and moved to Concord, N. C.

Luther Knowles has resigned as superintendent of the Rhode Island Mills, Spray, N. C., and will devote all his time to the new mill at Draper, N. C.

J. P. Thompson, of Montgomery, Ala., has become overseer of No. 1 carding at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

W. J. Hamilton has resigned his position at the Arcade Mill, Rock Hill, S. C., and is now grinding cards at the Dan River Mill, Schoolfield, Va.

L. O. Bunton is designer and overseer of spooling, warping and slashing at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

C. M. Rafter has accepted the position of night carder and spinner at the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

E. C. Seymore has resigned his position as machinist at the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga., to accept one at Columbus, Ga.

F. C. Blanton has resigned as section hand at the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C., to accept a similar position at Rosemary, N. C.

Wm. Stevenson, superintendent of the Spray (N. C.) Woolen Mills, has also been made general superintendent of the Rhode Island Mills of the same place.



ALBANY GREASE

For the lubrication of all kinds of mill machinery. It is easily applied, efficient and economical. Send for samples to try. No charge.

Your dealer sells Albany Grease

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

R. B. Hunt, mentioned last week as taking a position at the Indianapolis (Ind.) Bleachery, is overseer of spinning at that mill.

C. W. Phillips has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Rhode Island Mills, Spray, N. C.

J. P. Smith has resigned as second hand in carding at the Easley (S. C.) Mill to become overseer of carding at the Hartwell (Ga.) Mills.

I. F. Williams, overseer of weaving, and L. A. Stafford, overseer of spinning at the Martinsville (Va.) Cotton Mills, spent last Sunday in Greensboro, N. C.

W. L. Vickery has resigned his position as second hand in weaving at Calhoun Mill, Calhoun Falls, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Hartwell (Ga.) Mill.

J. E. Finlayson, overseer of carding at the Martinsville (Va.) Cotton Mills, has been visiting in Charlotte.

J. W. Bounds, overseer of weaving at the Patterson Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., has purchased an Overland touring car.

J. M. Kiels has been appointed local manager for the Pine Creek Plant, Camden, S. C., of the Parker Cotton Mills to succeed the late Winder P. Monroe.

T. J. Burrell has resigned as slasher tender at the Tucapau (S. C.) Mills to accept a similar position at the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

Chas. Wishart of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted a position as second hand in picker room at one of the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

L. T. Busby has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.

C. L. Chandler has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C., to become superintendent of the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. P. Thompson has resigned as overseer of carding at the Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Bibb Mills No. 1, Macon, Ga.

W. E. Suddarth, formerly with the Riverside Mills, Danville, Va., but who for the past three years has been in the furniture business has returned to the Riverside Mill No. 4 as carder and spinner.



Special attention paid to individual requirements. Tell us what your difficulties in the Belting line are if you have any and we think we can overcome them.

Being curriers of leather as well as beltmakers we are in a position to guarantee the quality of our Belting throughout.

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By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

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We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,
Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

289 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Forsyth, Ga.—The contracts for machinery for the 6,000 spindle addition to the Ensign Cotton Mills have been placed with the Saco-Lowell Shops.

Lindale, Ga.—The Massachusetts Mills in Georgia have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1-2 per cent, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Albemarle, N. C.—Contracts for all the motors for the 13,000 spindle addition to the Wiscasset Mills, have been placed with the Charlotte office of the General Electric Company.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The Atlas Mill, which has been idle for several months has resumed operations in part and in a few days all departments will be operating. A. A. McLean of Gastonia has charge of the mill.

Dalton, Ga.—The Crown Mills are again considering the building of a No. 3 mill of 20,000 spindles. They had practically decided to build the mill two years ago, but postponed action. It is now probable that it will be built at an early date.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cannon Manufacturing Company of Kannapolis received 500 bass from the government Thursday. The fish were turned loose in the big lake at Kannapolis. This is the second shipment the company has placed in the pound.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The T. C. Thompson Contracting Company who recently took the contract for erecting a large number of houses for the Cannon Manufacturing Company, have a great many of them under way.

The large filtering plant by which the water in the city is purified is being rapidly pushed forward.

Newton, N. C.—The Ridgeview Hosiery Mill is installing new equipment for the manufacture of hosiery. A number of new machines have arrived and are being placed. The additional machinery will swell the output considerably. The other mill, the Fidelity, is also running full time.

Piedmont, S. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Piedmont Manufacturing company, held a few days ago, all of the directors were re-elected except Lewis W. Parker. John M. Geer was elected to succeed Mr. Parker. At the meeting of the directors all of the officers were re-elected for another year.

Piedmont, Ala.—Contracts for the 10,000 spindle addition to the Coosa Mfg. Co. will be placed in Philadelphia by President A. G. Thatcher. It is understood that no card room machinery will be purchased.

Avondale, Ala.—The Avondale Mills have placed contracts for machinery to replace all of their drawing machines, roving machinery, filling frames and spools. The Avondale Mills have 40,000 spindles. The drawing and roving machinery will be supplied by the Woonsocket Machine and Press Co., the filling frames by Fales & Jenks and the spoolers by Easton & Burnham.

Concord, N. C.—Plans are on foot for the erection of another cotton mill in Concord. The proposition to build the new mill was launched several days ago and has met with such favor that its success is practically assured. F. J. Haywood, secretary and treasurer, and W. B. Broadfoot, superintendent, of the Brown Manufacturing Company, are the prime movers in the proposed organization.

Several days ago Messrs. Haywood and Broadfoot began soliciting stock for the new mill and later subscription lists were placed in the hands of several well known business men of the city. The result is that many

stockholders, representing Concord's business men, have been secured.

The plan, as outlined on the subscription list, is to organize a company to manufacture textiles in Concord, with a capital of not less than \$100,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. The plan also contains a provision that C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte, president of the Highland Park Mill and the Brown Mill, will be president of the company and direct its policy.

Milstead, Ga.—The annual statement of the Milstead Manufacturing Co., of the Fuller E. Callaway group of mills, for the year ending August 31st, 1914, is given below:

Assets—Real estate, water power, buildings and machinery, tenements, \$538,393.09; cotton, manufactured goods and supplies, \$58,215.15; accounts receivable, \$10,406.39; stocks and bonds, \$20,000.00; cash \$96,355.42, making a total of \$723,370.05.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, reserve for payroll, taxes and interest \$90,060.54; bills payable \$48,200.00; capital stock \$250,000.00; bonds \$30,000.00; reserve for renewals, \$124,689.25; surplus, \$666,109.51, making a total of \$723,370.05.

Manchester, Ga.—The annual statement for the Manchester Cotton Mills, for the year ending August 31st, 1914, is given below. This mill is one of the group controlled by Fuller E. Callaway and associates.

Assets—Real estate, buildings, machinery and tenements, \$824,268.23; cotton, manufactured goods, and supplies, \$162,890.67; bills and accounts receivable, \$9,549.52; cash, \$35,057.78, making a total of \$1,031,766.10.

Liabilities—Current bills payable, none; accounts payable and reserves for interest, payroll, taxes, etc., \$9,686.48; unsecured term notes, due one-seventh each August, 1915 to 1921, inclusive, \$140,000.00; unsecured term notes, due in summer 1915, \$50,719.10; unsecured notes to stockholders and associated with privilege of renewal, \$130,900.00; capital stock, \$500,000; reserve for renewals, \$50,000.00; surplus, \$150,466.52, making a total of \$1,031,766.52.

LaGrange, Ga.—The annual statement of the Unity Cotton Mills is as follows:

Assets—Cash \$181,882.24; bills and accounts receivable, \$6,725.06; cotton, manufactured goods and supplies, \$59,526.33; real estate, buildings, machinery and tenant houses, \$412,975.13, plant of Unity Spinning Mill, \$525,647.86, making a total of \$1,186,756.62.

Liabilities (current)—Reserves for taxes and interest, \$5,444.25; reserves for payroll, \$6,498.78; accounts payable \$217.07. **Liabilities (deferred)**—Term notes, not due this year \$93,000.00. Capital accounts as follows: Capital stock \$250,000.00; surplus, \$250,700.00; reserves for renewals, \$210,000; undivided profits, \$370,195.52; making a total of \$1,186,753.62.

Headquarters
Southern Textile Association Meeting
JUNE 25th AND 26th
LANGREN HOTEL
Asheville, N. C.

Starch

GOOD WEAVING DEPENDS ON GOOD SIZING

We make special starches adapted to every requirement of cotton manufacture. Let us show you how to improve your process by the use of starch which is adapted to your particular work.

For full information address
Corn Products Refining Co.,

New York City

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

Starch

Thursday, May 27, 1915.

The Unity Cotton Mills are controlled by the Fuller E. Callaway interests. The balance sheet for the Elm City Cotton Mills, which is under the same management for the year ending August 31, 1914, is as follows:

Assets—Real estate, buildings, machinery, fixtures and tenement houses, \$487,691.75; cotton, manufactured goods and supplies, \$62,663.07; accounts receivable, \$5,095.50, cash, \$134,754.09; making a total of \$690,204.40.

Liabilities—Reserve for payroll and taxes, \$9,757.09; accounts payable, \$152.00; capital stock, \$315,600.00; reserve for renewals, \$90,000.00; surplus, \$274,651.31; making a total of \$690,204.40.

Graduation Exercises at Textile Industrial Institute.

The fourth annual spring exhibition of the Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C., was held Saturday evening and Sunday, May 22 and 23.

Saturday evening's exercises were held at the Gaston hall in the Saxon Mill village, and consisted of an oratorical contest, the reading of essays, and the awarding of certificates, medals and prizes. Young men competed in the oratorical contest for the C. P. Hammond medal, young ladies in the essay contest for the Mrs. C. P. Hammond medal. Two five dollar gold pieces were offered by J. M. Way for the best scholarship and two by W. S. Montgomery for the best improvement made during the year.

The program was interspersed with school songs written by Mr. Camak to express the spirit of the school. Some of these are new and have never been sung in public before.

On this occasion nine or ten young men and women received certificates of graduation. Unusual interest attaches to this commencement occasion because of the fact that this is the first graduating class to be sent out by the institute. Most of the graduates expect to least cause suspicion.

Supervisor of Mill Schools.

Miss Linda Hunter, a graduate of Chicora College, Greenville, and a teacher of wide experience, has been selected by the county board of education to fill the office of supervisor of mill schools in Spartanburg county. Miss Hunter, in a letter to J. H. Brannon, superintendent of education, advised that she would accept the office. She will arrive June 1 to begin service.

In connection with her work as supervisor of mill schools, Miss Hunter will have general supervision of the night schools in the mill villages, a system which was introduced by Miss Julia Selden and which has been phenomenally successful for the past two years.



Solves the Moisture Problem

If you have not the correct humidity in your plant for the material you handle—it will lose its moisture.

And you will lose the weight you paid for.

The Turbo-Humidifier puts back the moisture—giving the finished material its natural weight and saving your profits.

The Turbo delivers pure "pulverized water" into the atmosphere of your different departments. It insures in all seasons the right degree of humidity for any condition or material.

It will cost you only a red stamp to get proof of these fact claims. Ask for the proof.

When you buy raw Cotton, Wool, and other fibres you also buy enough water to depreciate your profits—if you do not put the water back into your finished product.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Card From Elizabeth Mill.

Cards reading as follows are being sent out by the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C.:

We announce with sorrow the death of our Vice-President Mr. Vinton Liddell

on Friday, May the fourteenth nineteen hundred and fifteen

The Elizabeth Mills
Charlotte, N. C.

Lindale Knights of Pythias.

Etowah Company, No. 11, Uniform Rank Knights Pythias, of Lindale, Ga., attended the state meeting held in Savannah Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

The personnel of the Lindale company is: W. L. Erwin, captain; J. N. Curry, first lieutenant; J. W. Byers, second lieutenant; B. F. Dupree, Robert McCamy, J. J. Mehaffey, Robert Roach, R. A. Denmark, C. T. Craton, W. N. Booker, C. A. Bryant, Chesley Sanders, H. A. Phillips, J. J. Skelton, W. L. Daniel, J. E. Ramey, H. S. Clinton, I. K. Edwards and Horace Erwin.

With the Lindale company went also Major Ralph Webber, commanding the first battalion.

Cotton Mill Day Law is Construed.

Columbia, S. C.—Thomas H. Peeples, attorney general, has prepared the following opinion for Commissioner Watson concerning night work by cotton mill operatives in this state:

"I am in receipt of your of the 17th that, inclosing copy of letter from Messrs. Mitchell & Smith, in reference to the construction of section 421 of the criminal code of 1912, is so far as same relates to the number of hours permitted in a day's work in cotton mills.

"Reference to the statute shows that ten hours a day or 60 hours a week shall constitute the hours for working operative in any manufacturing establishment: Provided, That the hours of a single day shall not exceed 14 hours. The term 'a day' as used in the statute, in my opinion, will apply to the 24 hours beginning at midnight and extending until the midnight following. I am of the opinion that if the night operative begins work at 12 o'clock midnight and works until 6 o'clock in the morning, he may be allowed to begin work again at 12 o'clock noon and perform five hours more of labor; Provided, of course, the entire number of hours for the week will not exceed 60.

"This is the proper construction of the statute, in my opinion, in so far as the law is concerned, unless there may be some arbitrary term used by manufacturers which would cause change in this opinion. As to this I am not advised, but should there be I will be glad for you to call it to my attention."

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—More confidence was shown in the cotton goods markets last week. This was especially true of the gray goods and converting division of the market. More inquiries were received in the market and more buying was in evidence. Colored goods continued to show a steady rise in prices, particularly on new goods to be made. There are still some goods in stock to be had at prices based on current production but the supply of these is steadily growing smaller.

The lack of new business on some lines is being made up for by the steady shipments from mills of goods to cover existing contracts. Buyers held back in many instances in placing new contracts, giving as their reason that they preferred to wait until there was some settlement of the question between this country and Germany. Jobbers and cutters up, while new business is pending are calling for goods due on contracts and which should have come forward some time ago.

In spite of the fluctuations in raw cotton, heavy brown goods continued to hold up well last week. The demand for the heavy goods continues steady.

The unfavorable weather of late has somewhat lessened the strong demand for wash goods, but it is generally thought that the return of warmer weather will bring an active call for wash goods. Sheer printed fabrics are selling well, with the wide goods selling better than narrow widths. The demand for gingham, while not heavy, is steady for export shipment.

Trading in burlaps was feverish last week, and the prices on these goods is higher now than ever before, though jute prices are much below the high level of 1913.

The disorganization of shipping facilities on the Pacific is said to account for the high prices on burlap.

There is a slightly better reorder demand for some of the finer qualities of sheer yarn dyed fabrics, but buyers still decline to pay the prices asked. Inasmuch as these prices are much lower than the goods can be made for, if indeed they can be made at all in the absence of fast dyes in this country, it is difficult to see why buyers haggle about prices at this time. In any event, the holders of goods of the finer qualities are finding an outlet for export at the asking prices, and are also quite willing to hold many of the finer and higher novelties for another season if they have to. Merchandise of this class is certain to be very scarce and is already scarcer than it has ever been in the American markets.

Last week was another quiet one in the Fall River print cloth market. Sales were estimated at about 75,000 pieces. Business with the fine goods mills showed some improvement. With the opening of the week, there was little trading and buyers seemed indifferent. Towards the close of the week, conditions

showed some improvement. Orders reached a fairly good volume where price concessions were allowed. Prices, in some cases were a sixteenth to an eighth cent off. Notwithstanding the fact that business has been slow and prices easing off, manufacturers are not worrying. They are not anxious to sell at concessions and would doubtless hold for quoted prices if buyers really became interested in this market. Manufacturers of fine goods reported that their business last week showed a change for the better and expressed themselves as being encouraged over the outlook.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std	3 1-4	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 1-2	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	4 3-4	4 7-8
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 1-4	4 5-8
4-yard, 80x80s	6 1-4	—
Brown drills, std.	6 1-4	7
Sheeting, So., std.	6 1-4	6 1-2
3-yard, 48x48s	5 7-8	6
4-yard, 56x60s	5	—
4-yard, 48x48s	4 3-4	—
4-yard, 44x44s	4 5-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 3-4	—
Denims, 9-ounce	13	15
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2	—
Oliver Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.,		
duck	12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2	—
Standard prints	5	—
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
fine dress gingham	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	4	4 1-4

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for week	109
In sight same 7 days last year	56
In sight for the month	368
In sight same date last year	190
In sight for season	14,599
In sight same date last year	14,542
Port receipts for season	10,288
Port receipts same date last year	10,426
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,060
Overland same date last year	1,118
Southern mill takings for season	2,812
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	535
Interior last year	185
Foreign exports for week	118
Foreign same 7 days last y'r	81
Foreign for season	7,619
Foreign same date last year	8,476
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	29
Northern same 7 days last year	32
Northern for season	2,659
Northern to same date last year	32
Northern for season	2,659
Northern to same date last year	32
Northern for season	2,659
Northern to same date last year	2,549
Statement of world's visible supply:	



Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE **AMOS M BOWEN**
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
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RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

Total visible last week	6,985	Visible this date last year	873
Total visible same date last year	4,925	Total visible this week	6,823
Of this the total American	4,958	Visible in other countries this week	4,983
this week	4,958	Visible this date last year	4,053
Of this the total American last year	5,123	Vagrant—Listen, judge; I'm a hobo, but this town was named after my great-grandfather!	
All other kinds this week	2,898	Judge—Impossible!	
All other kinds last week	1,864	Vagrant—But true. He was named in 1776, and this town wasn't on the map then!—Chicago Ledger.	
All other kinds last year	1,862		
Visible in the U. S. this week	2,027		
	1,841		

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Trading in the yarn market was not active last week, and the buying, with few exceptions, was in small quantities for spot and prompt deliveries. The condition of the knitting trade remains unchanged. The demand for light weight goods continues good, with a large number of calls for quick deliveries. Makers of fine hosiery yarns are reported as doing a good business. This class of hosiery, in silk, artificial silk and mercerized yarns, is very active, and fine single combed yarns are in much better demand than they were some time ago. The improvement in the demand for full fashioned and seamless fine yarn goods has taken place within the last two months, and is said to be largely due to increased export trade.

The demand for carded knitting yarns on cones was not very active last week, and the majority of sales were of small lots for quick delivery. There were a few large sales for future delivery, but these were the exception rather than the rule. Knitters are very much in doubt as to the stability of present prices and are not inclined to buy freely at present.

There was some demand in spots for single combed yarns last week. There was a wide variation on prices on both single and two-ply combed yarns. Spinners, both Southern and Eastern, who are well sold ahead, are quoting prices as much as three cents higher than spinners who need business on fine two-ply combed yarns. The variation on single combed yarn was not as great, usually being one and two cents.

The demand for weaving yarn was light last week. Quantities purchased ranged from one package to 25,000 pounds, with prices showing a down tendency.

Just at present the price of cotton and the price spinners quote are not the determining factors in this market. There is a big stock of yarn in the hands of manufacturers as well as being carried for them by the dealers. One manufacturer has more than 800,000 pounds of yarn in his store house, and in addition he has contracts with dealers that have not been filled. Practically every manufacturer who is financially able, is carrying a large stock of yarn.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	15	—15 1-2
10s	15	1-2-16
12s	16	—16 1-2
14s	—	—16 1-2
16s	16	3-4-17
20s	18	—18 1-2
22s	—	—18
26s	—	—19
30s	—	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	15	1-2-16
14s	16	—16 1-2
16s	—	—17
20s	18	—18 1-2
22s	18	—18 1-2
24s	18	1-2-19
26s	—	—19
30s	—	—21
40s	20	—27

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s	16	—17
12s to 14s	17	—17 1-2
2-ply 16s	17	1-2-18
2-ply 20s	18	1-2-19
2-ply 24s	—	—19 1-2
2-ply 26s	19	1-2-20
2-ply 30s	—	—21
2-ply 40s	27	—27 1-2
2-ply 50s	—	—35

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	—	—15 1-2
10s	16	—
12s	16	1-2-17
14s	16	3-4-17
16s	17	1-4-17
18s	17	3-4-17
20s	18	1-2-18
22s	—	—19 1-2
24s	19	1-2-19
26s	20	1-2-19
30s	21	—

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	17	—
11s	17	1-2-17
12s	17	1-2-17
14s	18	—
16s	18	1-2-18
18s	18	3-4-18
20s	19	1-2-19
22s	20	1-2-19
24s	21	—
26s	22	—
28s	23	—
30s	24	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	15	1-2-16
10s to 12s	17	1-2-17 1-2
14s	—	—17
16s	16	1-2-17
20s	18	—18 1-2
24s	—	—19 1-2
26s	19	1-2-20
30s	—	—21
36s	24	1-2-25
40s	26	1-2-27
50s	—	—34
3-ply 8s upholstery	—	—16 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	—	—16 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins.

22s	21	1-2-22
26s	23	—
30s	24	—
36s	25	—
40s	27	—
50s	36	—37

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.

9-4 slack	17	—
8-4 slack	16	1-2-16
8-3-4 hard twist	14	1-2-15

Co-Operation in American Business.

(Continued from Page 7.)
should not be: "Let us be prosperous"—but rather the broader one, "Let there be light." The rule-of-thumb days are passing. It is pre-eminently necessary for the people to be rid of panaceas and propagandists, of political theorists and demagogues, and to return once more to the simple facts as they are developed by experience. Let us emphasize these basic truths, and the judgement of the average thinking man may be relied upon to evolve the principles of action which are essential to the prosperity and happiness, if not the very existence, of the nation.

Revival of Use of Natural Dyestuffs.

(Continued from Page 8.)
control the forces already familiar to us. It would be difficult to say which supposition is the more probable. It will be granted that investigation into the activities of the cell is of profound importance. In fact, it has been said that "it is in the plant cell where synthetical operations are predominant, that we have to look for the foundation of the 'new chemistry.'"

These quotations from prominent leaders of thought foreshadow great future changes and developments not only in the chemistry but in the economics of our and of other nations. It is not too much to predict that a zealous and intelligent study and application of natural dyestuffs with the primary object of keeping the mills of the nation in operation will serve another purpose, will quicken these great thought movements and make permanent contributions to the future science and welfare of this nation and of the world.

Cash Demanded For Cotton Goods at Hongkong.

One of the most important steps taken in the cotton piece-goods business in south China in many years was the organization this week of importers of piece goods in Hongkong, now practically exclusively British firms, as a result of war conditions, which determined by formal vote that "the time is now opportune, in the best interests of the trade, for abandoning the pernicious credit system, * * * and pledges itself in future to sell piece goods and fancies on a strict cash basis."

This determination has been accepted as the policy of the trade in south China henceforth, and there seems to be no question that it will be lived up to by all the dealers now in the trade. Since, moreover, the trade generally, without respect to nationality and previous to the opening of the war found itself in serious difficulties as a result of excessive credit allowances and has been seeking means for several years of ending the abuses, it seems likely that there will be no resumption of such trade conditions in the future. For several years credit allowances on piece goods in this market have been so great as to be all but ridiculous. Six months has been considered a standard allowance, and usually this period has been exceeded. While interest usually has been charged on goods from the date

"The Clinchfield Route"	
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.	
and	
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway	
of South Carolina	
EFFECTIVE NOV. 26, 1914.	
Eastern Standard Time.	
Southbound—No 3, Passenger, Daily	
Lv. Dante, Va.	8:30 a. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va.	8:52 a. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.	10:17 a. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.	11:45 a. m.
Lv. Marion, N. C.	3:55 p. m.
Lv. Bostic, N. C.	4:57 p. m.
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.	6:05 a. m.
No. 5 Mixed, Daily	
Lv. Dante, Va.	12:50 p. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va.	1:20 p. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.	3:15 p. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.	5:18 p. m.
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.	6:30 p. m.
Northbound—No. 2, Passenger, Daily	
Lv. Erwin, Tenn.	8:15 a. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn.	8:55 a. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va.	10:35 a. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va.	12:17 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va.	12:40 p. m.
No. 4, Passenger, Daily	
Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.	11:00 a. m.
Ar. Bostic, N. C.	12:07 p. m.
Ar. Marion, N. C.	1:05 p. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn.	5:18 p. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va.	7:02 p. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va.	8:35 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va.	9:00 p. m.
Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to	
CHAS. T. MANDEL,	
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.	
J. J. CAMPION,	
V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager.	

of the invoice, the possibilities of evading contracts, of overtrading and unsound speculation, and of shifty and unsatisfactory trading generally afforded by such credit terms have led to a very unsatisfactory condition of the trade generally.

The failure of an important piece-goods firm last week brought matters to a crisis. The adoption of the new system will doubtless make itself felt in American cotton piece-goods circles in a healthier tone of the trade generally, and in placing firms offering American goods more nearly on an equality as regards terms with the manufacturers of other countries.

The Hongkong importers have also formally decided that, as a result of prevailing conditions in the Hongkong market during the war and to assist the situation, interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum will be charged on all goods at present on order on credit terms and undelivered from a date not more than nine months after date of arrival, such interest to include warehouse and other charges. This agreement is not to affect present contracts.

The course of the cotton-goods market in south China so far the current season has been somewhat more favorable than was anticipated. Stocks have been moving very slowly and for the time being trade is dull, but the undertone of the market is steadier and more satisfactory and the promise of the immediate future is more favorable. There is little prospect of satisfactory general business, but the chance of a very unfavorable turn of things is much less pressing than it was. On the whole, dealers are encouraged and the tone of the market is healthier.—Consular Report.

"Shure then you are related to Barney O'Brien?"

"Very distantly; Barney was me mother's first child—I was the sivilteenth."—Ex.

Development of Weaving Machinery

The growth of the textile business in America

in the past
Growth ten or fifteen
of years has
Textiles been due
primarily to
the improvement in weaving machinery.

There is hardly a successful cotton weaving mill in America today

Automatic Looms which has
Universal not been
equipped

almost entirely with automatic looms. The economy of this machinery is self-evident and permanent. There is not a plain cotton loom in existence today in which the single shuttle is used which cannot be made fully automatic and approximately one-third of the cost of other automatic looms. The patents for these changes are controlled by us and we would be very happy to show you how much money we can save you by this small expenditure.

It will pay you to investigate.

Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Milford, Mass.

Personal Items

J. W. Jewell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mill, on account of ill health.

William Parker, president of the Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga., was a visitor on the New York market this week.

J. R. Donaldson, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., will engage in farming and stock raising at Charlottesville, Va.

Automobile Stolen Reward Offered.

On Monday, May 17th, an automobile belonging to John F. Blythe of Charlotte, N. C., was stolen at the Baseball Park at Charlotte and a reward of \$25 is offered to the first person giving information leading to its recovery. The machine was a two passenger Hupmobile of 1914 model, North Carolina license No. 1118. Manufacturers number 47284. Motor number 44939. Cushion covers were brown.

The back cover and also at least one of the back fenders has probably been removed as such parts were found in a creek south of Charlotte and a machine with those parts missing was seen that afternoon headed in the general direction of Yorkville, S. C. The thief may have doubled back and gone north or may be further south.

Mr. Blythe is a personal friend of the editor of this journal, in fact it is his custom to journey to and from the Country Club and the golf links in the car that was stolen. Being under the necessity at the present time of using a trolley car or jitney bus he would appreciate information that would assist Mr. Blythe in recovering his car.

The automobile has probably been partially disguised, but the fact that the numbers are filed out would at least cause suspicion.

Elk Mill,

Dalton, Ga.

L. F. Kelly Superintendent
O. Z. Kee Carder
E. W. Rogers Master Mechanic

Alexander City Cotton Mills,

Alexander City, Ala.

F. E. Heymer Superintendent
R. S. Crawford Carder
W. R. Parker Spinner
J. S. Linder Weaver
A. M. Bates Cloth Room
E. W. Everett Master Mechanic

Abingdon Mills,

Huntsville, Ala.

N. C. Roe Superintendent
J. H. Roe Carder
J. W. Dickens Spinner
H. C. Dumas Weaver
J. M. Stewart Master Mechanic

WANTED

EVERY MILL in the SOUTH to use
REMOVOIL, LOOM LUBRIK, MYCO NON-FLUID
OIL AND LOOM GREASE, DISINFECTANTS,
MYCO GREASE SIZE.

MASURY-YOUNG CO.

Est. 1857

BOSTON, MASS.

**Diamond Roving Cans
Diamond Fibre Trucks
Diamond Doffing Boxes**



Diamond State Fibre Co., Elsmere, Del.

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, GREENVILLE, S. C.

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

Woonsocket, R. I.

SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

Arabol Manufacturing Company

100 William Street, NEW YORK

CAMERON McRAE

Southern Sales Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted.—Weavers for a night run. New Draper looms on plain work. Run five nights and pay for six. Pay off every week. Good running work and good wages. Do not pay transportation. Can also furnish work for a few spinners. Write Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

Napper for Sale.

For Sale.—One Borschers napper 84 inches wide. Been run only a short time. Clothing in good condition. Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Superintendent Wanted.

Wanted.—Thoroughly competent superintendent for yarn mill. Address Box 225, Athens, Ga.

Help Wanted.

The Moorhead plant of the Mississippi Cotton Mills, at St. Louis, Mo., wants a full complement of cotton mill labor. Will advance transportation to good moral families. No other need apply. Good wages, good location, make drills and duck. Address Moorehead Cotton Mills, Moorhead, Miss.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning in a medium-size mill. Prefer a place in South Carolina or Georgia. Prefer a weave mill on sheeting or drills. At present employed. Health of family reason for changing. Address No. 1075.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. 20 years experience in cotton mill steam plants and shops. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1076.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer larger job. Long experience and fine references. Address No. 1077.

Have had long experience as WANT position as superintendent, carder, spinner and superintendent. Can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 1078.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Special experience on combed yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1079.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Now employed. Address No. 1080.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed but want to change for larger job. Address No. 1081.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and on all makes of looms. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1082.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1083.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. An Eastern man and an A-No. 1 spinner. Have had many years experience on all kinds of yarns, including novelty yarns of all descriptions. Best references. Address No. 1084.

WANT—Position as overseer weave room. Am good designer and have had eight years experience in weave room. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1085.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.50 per day. Have long experience and am a good manager of help. Good references. Address 1086.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill, 10,000 to 25,000 spindles, have a number of years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer spinning in large mill. Married and strictly sober. Age 30 years. Technical graduate in cotton manufacturing. Would consider reasonable salary. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1087.

WANT position as overseer of carding in Piedmont section of North or South Carolina, preferably Greenville, S. C. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1088.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and am capable of handling any size job. Age 45. Can give excellent references. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 1090.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Held last position as overseer of carding in large mill for over three years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1091.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill where I can invest part of my salary. Have long experience as overseer of carding and am now employed as such, but want place as superintendent. Age 35, good habits. Excellent references from present employers. Address No. 1092.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have ten years experience as overseer of cloth room on white and colored, finished and unfinished goods. Now employed but wish larger job. Age 35, sober, accurate and reliable. Satisfactory references. Address 1093.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 1094.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1095.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 1096.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had good experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1097.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1098.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine as well as class yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1099.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 1100.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in

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large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1101.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had four years experience and can give present and past employers as reference. Married and sober. Address No. 1102.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience in both positions. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1103.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience in carding and spinning. Am at present overseer of carding, but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 1104.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1105.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in a small mill but am capable of handling a larger job. Can give best of references. Address No. 1106.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Age 47. Have had 25 years experience in cotton mill steam plants. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1107.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have run large rooms and have very wide experience. Can give former employers as references. Address No. 1108.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1109.

WANT position of overseer of carding. Experienced on combers and double carding and have always give satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1110.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintendent of ten or twenty thousand spindle weaving mill. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods, plain and fancy. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1111.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1112.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on Draper, Stafford and plain looms. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. 14 years in mill, 8 years as overseer. Age 30. Married. Experienced on both white and colored work. Address No. 1114.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1115.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Age 37. Address No. 1116.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cotton mill man desires position as superintendent or manager, one who has had long practical experience on all classes of cotton goods in Northern mills. Good organizer and manager, 42 years of age and married. Best of references. Address No. 1117.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1118.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1119.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of small mill and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1120.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have been on present job many years, but want larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1121.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have ten years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1122.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1123.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience in both positions and can give former employers as references. Address No. 1124.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1125.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or superintendent of large spinning room. Have 23 years experience as carder and spinner. 18 years of which have been overseer. Strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1126.

WANT position as superintendent. Many years experience. Have been superintendent of two of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1127.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 14 years experience as overseer on all kinds of work, both white and colored. Am 41 years old. Can furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 1128.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill (hosiery or weaving yarns) or carder in good size mill. Age 39. Married. 7 years experience as carder. 5 years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Now employed. Address No. 1129.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and energetic young superintendent 30 years of age wants larger position. Am practical and capable of giving you good service on either plain, fancy or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good size mill wanting a man. Address No. 1130.

A PRACTICAL weaver now employed wants to make a change. Age 34. Strictly sober. Can run a job and get results. Nothing less than \$3.00 per day will be considered. Address No. 1131.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1132.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Familiar with all departments and now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 1133.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Would accept position as second hand in large card room. Experienced on sheeting, drills, ducks, osnaburgs and print cloths. Good references. Address No. 1134.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want larger and more modern mill. Can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 1135.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 20 years experience. Have a night job but wish to go on a day job. Good references. Address No. 1136.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery yarn or plain white goods mill. 5 years as superintendent. 6 years carder and spin-

ner. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 1137.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1138.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Now employed but want larger job. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1139.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in either yarn or weaving mill. Have been overseer in good mills for 9 years. Age 30. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 1140.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1142.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1143.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 1144.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have 15 years experience on colored and white work. Age 40. Married. Sober. Can give good references. Address No. 1145.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1146.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Presently employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 1147.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 1148.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 12 years experience as overseer of large rooms. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change on account of health of family. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed at night, but want day job. 12 years as overseer in successful mill and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1151.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience and am now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 1152.

WANT position as superintendent of either plain weaving or yarn mill. Am all-round practical mill man, but especially strong on carding. Have made a close study of waste problems and am in position to more than save my salary in the waste account. Let me investigate your waste conditions. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1153.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a young man of good education and also long practical experience. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1154.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1155.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and first-class training. Can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 1157.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have experience and ability and am well recommended by former employers. Can make good. Address No. 1158.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 28. Married. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, with practical experience as assistant superintendent. Special experience on colored and fancy goods. Address No. 1159.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 39. Have 19 years experience on all grades of sheetings, domestics and export goods. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1160.

Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Am practical in all departments and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1161.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 30. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam plants and am also a good electrician. Address No. 1162.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have run some of the best mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 113.

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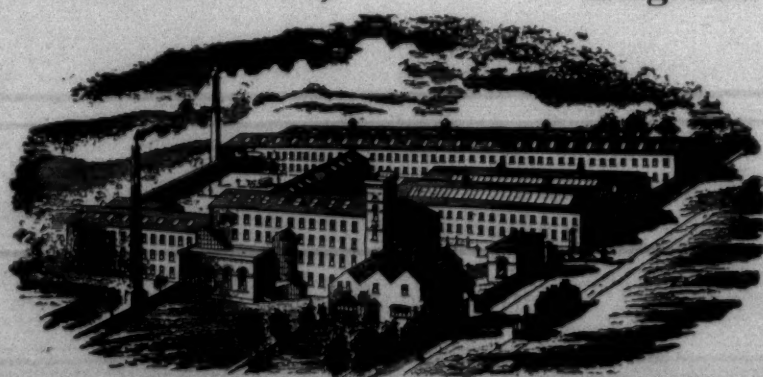
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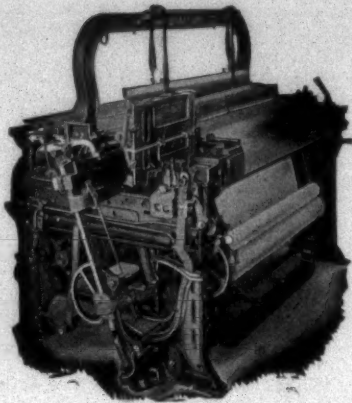
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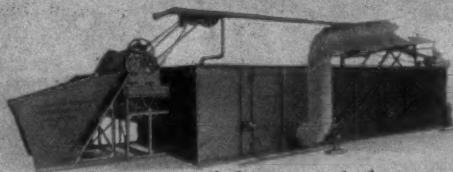
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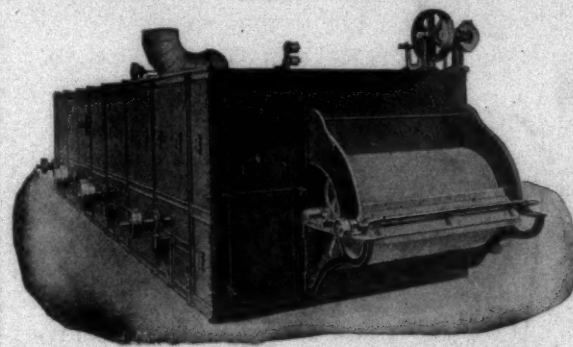
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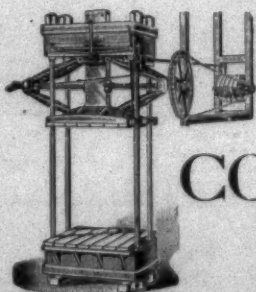
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